我國防止物價膨脹方策

政府發表法幣發行額並撥四億美元之國有資產作爲法幣準備金

Steps to Arrest Inflation Planned

Nanking, Mar. 17. (Reuter)—Top-level deliberations, which began yesterday, are expected to continue in an attempt to devise means of stabilizing general living conditions and arrest inflation, informed sources said last night.

路透社南京三月十七日電：據消息靈通方面昨晚稱，政府要員昨日開始商討，預料將繼續謀求穩定一般生活水準及防止物價膨脹之對策。

In yesterday's talks, sponsored by Premier Chang Chun, the main participants were Finance Minister O.K. Yui, Governor of the Central Bank Dr. Chang Kia-ngau, and K.P. Chen, financial expert.

昨日之商談，由張電行政院長主持，參加商談之主要人物有財政部長俞鴻鈞，中央銀行總裁張嘉璈，及財政學專家陳光甫。

Their immediate aim is to bring relief into the present economic chaos upon a pattern as set forth by Chiang Kai-shek.

渠等之直接目的即根據蔣主席之指示，解救目前經濟之混亂。

A double-edged plan is now under contemplation, providing firstly, for periodical publication of note issue to keep the public informed of the actual amount in circulation and secondly allocation of four hundred million United States dollars worth of Government-owned assets as reserve fund to back currency as issued.

現正考慮包括兩點之計劃，規定第一，按期公佈法幣發行額，使一般人知悉法幣流通之實在數量，第二，撥價值四億美元之政府資產，作爲法幣發行之準備金。

In the first place, as a measure towards reviving the people's confidence in currency, it is considered necessary to reveal the actual amount of note issue from time to time, as the Government has too often felt the unofficial estimate of the total amount of paper money in circulation is exaggerated. Thus far, the figure as given by Premier Chang Chun ranges only somewhere between thirty and forty thousand million.

關於第一點挽回人民對法幣信心之方策，須要逐期發表法幣發行實額，因政府法幣發行額常較外間所估計者爲少，雖除長警法幣發行額近來不過在三百億至四百億之間。

In the second place, it is proposed to set aside four hundred million dollars worth of Government-owned assets as a currency backing fund, which has been lacking before.

關於第二點，建議撥價值四億美元之政府資產作爲法幣基金，（以前即係基金缺乏）。

Among these, two hundred million will come from the principal Government-operated enterprises, such as the China Textile Industries and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and another fifty million from Japanese reparation.

其中之兩億將由國營主要事業中（如中紡及招商局）撥付，另有五千萬之數目，以日本賠償物資充任之。

美國陸海空軍成立統一協定

Accord on Armed Services Functions Reached

Washington,—Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal announced today that at a meeting last week end at key west, florida, with the joint chiefs of staff a "general Accord was reached" governing the functions of the U.S. Army, navy and air force under the armed services unification law.

華盛頓電訊：美國防部長福萊斯特籌本日宣布：上週末在佛羅里達州之基維斯與聯合參謀會議中，已完成一項關於美國陸海空軍在武裝部隊統一法律下工作之協定。

The unification law, which went into effect last year, merged the services under one secretary of national defense with cabinet rank, and created a new dept of the air force.

該統一法律於去年實行，所有武裝部隊被歸攏有內閣等級之國防部長管轄，並新創一空軍部。

美國發生罷工風潮

礦工四萬餘人怠工

U. S. Coal-Miners on Strike

New York, Mar. 16. (Reuter)—At least 40,000 American coal miners went on strike yesterday in support of a demand by the United Mine-workers President, Mr. John L. Lewis, for miners' pensions of $100 per month.

路透社紐約三月十六日電：昨日至少有四萬美國煤礦工人，起始罷工，以支持礦工聯合會主席劉易士所提礦工每月增加救濟金一百元之要求。

Focal point of the stoppage was in Western Pennsylvania, where an early survey indicated nearly half of the 56,000 miners had walked out.

罷工之焦點係在本西維尼亞州西部，據早先之調查表示該地之五萬六千名礦工，罷工者將近半數。

The United States Steel Corporation reported nine of its 14 western Pennsylvania pits closed with 7,000 workers idle.

據美國鋼鐵公司報告稱，本西維尼亞州西部之十四礦區中，有九礦因七千名工人怠工而停工。

All Pennsylvania and West Virginia mines of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation were closed with 4,600 miners idle.

在本西維尼亞州及沃金尼亞州西部所有屬於瓊，拉夫林鋼鐵公司之礦，因四千六百名工人之怠工，而陷於停頓。

Three Pennsylvania mines of the Republic Steel Corporation were also idle.

本西維尼亞州另有屬於共和鋼鐵公司之三礦，亦陷於怠工。

The giant Pittsburgh coal company reported at least nine of its mines closed.

標示規模宏大之比次堡煤炭公司所屬有之煤礦，至少有九處停工。

The walk outs have started in other leading coal States—west Virginia, Ohio. Illinois, and Kentucky—and owners of some mines expected the movement to spread.

在其他產煤豐富之州內（即沃金尼亞州西部）與俄亥俄州，伊利諾亞州及肯塔基州，亦開始罷工，有數礦之礦主，預料罷工運動，勢將蔓延。

The United States Steel Corporation expected its output to drop by one-third to about 20,000 tons, immediately.

美國鋼鐵公司預料，生產將立即降低三分之一，約兩萬噸之數目。

The strikes arose on Mr. Lewis' demand for pensions from a $50,000,000 soft coal miners welfare fund, accumulated from royalties since last July's agreement with the owners, came into force.

此次罷工起於劉易士要求養費之大量增加，尤其當從軍方面，與能在未來戰爭中飛抵遙遠地區（如蘇聯省然）之基地轟炸機。

There have been frequent statements, both in the Press and by such national leaders as James F. Byrnes, former secretary of State, during the past few days that the United States should adopt a policy of action rather than of verbal protest in the face of Communist seizures of power in Central Europe.

過去數日內，報紙方面及美國當地人物如前國務卿貝爾納斯等，常發表言論，謂美國對於共黨在中歐之攫取權力，不應僅以口頭抗議，而應採取一種行動政策。

The President has been asked solemnly to inform Russia that American action will follow if the independence of Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, and possibly Finland and Scandinavia is threatened.

曾有人鄭重請求總統通知蘇聯，假若希臘，土耳其，意大利，法國，芬蘭及斯堪的那維亞半島之獨立受到威脅時，美國即將採取行動。

美召開國會兩院聯合會議

社魯門對美外交政策有重要聲明

Declaration on U. S. Foreign Policy Expected

Washington, Mar. 16. (Reuter)—President Truman is expected to make a solemn and definite declaration on United States foreign policy when he addresses a hurriedly convened joint session of Congress tomorrow, says Paul Scott Rankine, *Reuter's* correspondent.

路透社華盛頓三月十六日電：據路透社通訊員蘭金氏報告稱，杜魯門總統明日（十七日）在國會迅速召集之參議院聯合會議中致詞時，將鄭重對美國外交政策作一明確之聲明。

The joint session, traditionally reserved for historic pronouncements, was called at such short notice that Congress leaders were taken completely by surprise.

此種聯合會議在傳統上係爲作有歷史性之聲明而召開者，國會計劃抽到於在如此短暫之時間內決定召開聯合會議，感到驚奇。

Representative Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House, told *Reuter* that President Truman had telephoned him half an hour before the White House announcement yesterday and said : "I have some information I want to give Congress before it leaks out."

下院議長馬丁氏告路透社記者稱，杜魯門總統在白宮宣佈將發表會明以前半小時，曾以電話通知渠謂：「余有若干報告事項，願在其洩露以前，告知國會。」

After a week of wild rumour and "war talk" Congressional circles were predicting today that the President's information was serious and would concern events in Europe.

在經言頻等國會間激烈謠言之一星期後，一般人今日預測總統之報告，有嚴重之性質，而爲有關於歐洲之事件。

The fact that the President has chosen a joint session of Congress for a statement of foreign policy suggests that the policy proposed would involve legislation. The dramatic circumstances in which Congress had been called makes it probable he will ask for reintroduction of conscription.

事實上，總統選定於國會聯合會議上，發明外交政策，可能此提議之政策與立法有關，在此以戲劇性之氣氛中召集國會，杜魯門可能要求恢復徵兵制。

Mr. Truman may also ask for vast increases in military expenditure, particularly for the air force and for long-range bombers capable of carrying any future war into territory as vast as Russia.

杜魯門並能要求軍費之大量增加，尤其當從軍方面，與能在未來戰爭中飛抵遙遠地區（如蘇聯省然）之基地轟炸機。

"Moreover, the Russians know the strength of Chinese anti-foreignism. That anti-foreignism—which at present constitutes a formidable barrier to the effectiveness of American aid'—is directed against whatever power is thought to be 'interfering' in Chinese affairs. If American influence were eliminated and Russian influence were substituted for it, the full force of Chinese hatred would be turned against the Russians—and they know it.

且蘇聯知悉中國人排外之力量，此種排外主義（目下構成對美援效能之極大障碍）是以被認爲干涉中國內政之任何列強爲對象。如美國勢力被消除而由蘇聯勢力取而代之，則中國之全部仇恨力量將轉向蘇聯，此點乃蘇聯所深知者。

"China's chief defenses may well be the size of her country, the antiquity of her traditions, the stubbornness of her nationalism, the individualism of her peasants".

另有人建議，美國應對西歐聯盟各簽字國（明日將在布魯塞爾簽字），予以軍事援助之保証，以防蘇聯勢力之滲透與侵略。

Another suggestion is that the United States should give to the signatory nations of the Western Union Pact (to be signed tomorrow in Brussels) a guarantee of military assistance against Soviet penetration and aggression.

Historically this would be comparable to the guarantee Britain gave Poland in the spring of 1939 against the threat of German aggression.

此足以與過去歷史上一九三九年春季英國予波蘭之保証，以抵禦德國之侵略相比擬。

Thirdly, it has been suggested that the United States should declare that any interference by the Russians in the Italian elections would be regarded as an "unfriendly act" to be followed by a breach of diplomatic relations.

另有人建議美國應宣言，蘇聯對意義大利選舉之任何干涉行爲，非友誼之行動，」而美國將與其斷絕外交關係。

美報論中國問題

U.S. Press Expresses Divergent Views On China Problem

Washington, (USIS) — The Christian Science Monitor, dealing with the problem of American policy toward China, declared recently :

（美國新聞處華盛頓電）基督教科學箴言報最近論及美國對華政策問題時稱：

"In the current clamor to keep China from falling to the Russians (i.e. the Chinese Communists) by force of American arms, there is—as we have pointed out before—much election-year politics, much hysteria, much well-meant but not always well-informed impulsiveness.

在目前憑藉美國軍火免使中國淪於蘇聯、（即中共）的喧囂聲中，有不少選舉年的政治作用，有不少的歇斯底里症，更有不少的存意雖好而消息欠靈的衝動。

"Besides the unanswered question as to how American arms can be used effectively by a thoroughly incompetent Chinese Government, there is another important question : do the Russions want the whole of China? Most of expert opinion on this matter holds that they do not . . . Why ? Because the Russians well know the colossal difficulties of unifying all China.

除了一個完全無力的中國政府如何能有效運用美國軍火？此一未經答覆之問題外，尚有一重要問題，即蘇聯是否想要求中國全部？關於此一問題，大多數專家之意見認爲蘇聯並不想要中國全部。因蘇聯深知統一全中國困難重重。

"Moreover, the Russians know the strength of Chinese anti-foreignism. That anti-foreignism—which at present constitutes a formidable barrier to the effectiveness of American aid'—is directed against whatever power is thought to be 'interfering' in Chinese affairs. If American influence were eliminated and Russian influence were substituted for it, the full force of Chinese hatred would be turned against the Russians—and they know it.

"MacArthur, then, would take Chiang's Government as it is and work with it, instead of trying to reform it. This, at least, is some kind of an issue between himself and the Administration—or what appeared to be the Administration's policy when last heard of. Nobody knows what policy the Administration now has, if any . . . It is not clear that he has any plan for saving China without bank rupting the United States.

然則麥帥將與蔣主席之現政府共同工作，而不設法加以改革？如此至少爲渠本人與行政當局間之一種問題，或似乎爲最後一次所聽到的行政當局之政策，無人能知行政當局現在之政策爲何？且有何計劃可挽救中國而同時不致使美國破產。

"中國之主要防禦，很可能是它國土之大，傳統之舊，國家主義之堅以及農民之個人主義。

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Times-Star on March 8 said : "Surely, after what happened to the Czech coalition with the Communists it would be criminal folly to withhold military help from Chiang until he imitates Benes."

辛辛那提晨時報八日稱：在捷克聯合政府因共產黨之行動而發生變化之後，再不以軍事援助將主席，迫等待渠效效貝奈斯，將是一種犯罪性質的笨事。

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer on March 6 commented on Wedemeyer's testimony ; "We would go further than the General. While he would send military aid to protect the economic, we would send a fully empowered American mission to protect the military. Otherwise, in view of past Chinese performance, military aid is likely to go more toward swelling the black market and war lords than stopping the advance of the Chinese Communists.

克利夫蘭（俄亥俄州）正言報六日評論魏德邁之証詞稱：吾人要比魏氏更進一步，彼主張給予軍事援助以保護經濟，吾人則主張派遣一具有充分力量之代表團以保護軍事，否則鑒於中國過去之情形，軍事援助更易使黑市及軍閥膨脹，到防止中共進展之作用，反而更少。

"Military aid, leaving its disposition and employment to the Chinese alone is obviously not enough. All aid that has been given China which, if the President's newest request is approved, will total US$3,500,000,000, has not brought recovery, or order, or stopped the advance of the Chinese Reds.

單獨使中國人處置及運動軍事援助，顯然不足，以前吾人給予中國之援助，加以總統最新之要求，總數將達三十五億美元，但並未造成復興與秩序，或者阻止中共之進展。

"Funds for China should not be forwarded without supervision. Whether the Chinese Government likes it or not, the United States must insist that any future aid, for whatever purpose, be handled on the spot by American personnel."

以基金提交中國，必須加以監督，不論中國政府歡迎與否，美國必須堅持此點。即將來之援助不論其目的爲何，應由美國人員在當地加以處理。

The Chicago Daily News on March 8 said : "There is an implied criticism of the Marshall policy in General MacArthur's statement. The problem has been clouded, he says, by demands for internal reform. This, he insists, should be secondary to the suppression of civil strife.

芝加哥每日新聞報稱：在麥克阿瑟將軍之聲明中，對於馬歇爾計劃隱含指摘之意，渠稱，對於中國內政改革之要求，已使此計劃受到蒙蔽，渠堅持此計劃與關止內戰孰重孰輕是次要的。

"MacArthur, then, would take Chiang's Government as it is and work with it, instead of trying to reform it. This, at least, is some kind of an issue between himself and the Administration—or what appeared to be the Administration's policy when last heard of. Nobody knows what policy the Administration now has, if any . . . It is not clear that he has any plan for saving China without bank rupting the United States.

The Chinese-English Intelligence

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杜魯門發表美外交政策重要聲明

要求國會迅速完成歐洲復興方案並制定全國軍訓立法

Truman Addresses Joint Meeting Of Congress

Washington, Mar. 18. (Reuter)—In an address to a joint meeting of Congress yesterday President Harry S. Truman dwelt in length on American foreign policy.

路透社華盛頓三月十六日電：杜魯門總統昨日於國會聯合會議上之致詞中，詳細論及美國外交政策。

Referring to the European Recovery Programme, President Truman pointed out that the responsibility for the critical situation in Europe was chiefly that of one nation which had "not only refused to co-operate in the establishment of a just and honourable peace, but much worse has actively sought to prevent it.

關於歐洲復興方案，杜魯門總統指稱，對於歐洲情勢之嚴重，應負主要責任者爲某一國家，該國，不僅拒絕合作，以建立公正且榮譽之和平，反積極謀求加以阻撓。」

"One nation has persistently obstructed the work of the United Nations by the constant abuse of the veto. But that is not all. Since the close of hostilities the Soviet Union and its agents have destroyed the independence and democratic character of a whole series of nations in eastern and central Europe ; it is this ruthless course of action, the clear design to extend to the remaining free nations of Europe, that has brought about the critical situation in Europe to-day."

「某一國家曾堅持以斥責及否決權，阻撓聯合國之工作，不僅此也，自大戰結束以來，蘇聯及其附庸，曾破壞東歐及中歐若干國家之獨立及其民主化之特質，此種殘酷之行動，明顯表示將伸張至歐洲僅存之自由國家內，而造成今日歐洲之嚴重情勢。」

The President came out in support of the 5-nation pact signed yesterday at Brussels, the pact calling for a 50-year agreement for common defence, with these words : "I am confident that the United States will by appropriate means extend to the free nations the support which the situation requires. I am sure that the determination of the free countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to help them to do so."

總統主張支持昨日在布魯塞爾簽字之西歐五國聯盟，該聯盟簽約現定五十年之共同防禦協定，總統曾：「余確信美國將以適當之方法，對情勢上需要之自由國家，予以支持，余確信歐洲各自由國自衛之決意，將因吾人援助彼等之決意，而益行加強。」

"I believe that we have reached a point at which the position of the United States should be unmistakably clear. There are times in world history when it is far wiser to act than to hesitate. There is some risk involved in action—there always is. But there is far more risk in failure to act."

「余相信吾人已到必須認清美國地位之時矣，有史以來，時常爲行動較躊躇爲得計，在行動中時常引起若干之危險，但若未能採取行動，則其危險更大。」

President Truman then submitted his threefold programme. He said: "First, I recommend that the Congress speedily complete its action in the European Recovery Programme. That programme is the foundation of our policy of assistance to the free nations of Europe. Time is now of critical impo.tance."

杜魯門總統並提出三項計劃，渠稱：「第一點，余建議國會迅速完成歐洲復興方案之行動，該方案係吾人援助歐洲各自由國家政策之基礎，目下時間極爲重要。」

Recommending the prompt enactment of universal military training legislation, President Truman said : "We have found that a sound military system is necessary in time of peace. Aggressors in the past, relying on our apparent lack of military force, have unwisely precipitated war. Although they have been led to destruction by their misconcepion of our strength, we have paid a terrible price."

總統提出迅速制定全國軍訓之立法時稱：「吾人已發現正和平時代需要一完善之軍事制度，以往之侵略者，因相信吾人顯然的缺乏兵力，曾盲目的發動戰爭，雖則我等因估計吾人力量之錯誤觀念，引致毀滅，但吾人亦付出一重大之代價。」

"The recommendations I have made represent the most urgent steps towards securing the peace and preventing war. We must be prepared to pay the price of peace or assuredly we shall pay the price of war."

「余所提出之建議，係謀求和平，防止戰爭之最急步驟，吾人必須準備爲和平而付出代價，不然則將爲戰爭而付出代價矣。」

President Truman reiterated the strong allegiance of the United States to the United Nations and appealed to the Soviet Union to co-operate genuinely in preserving the peace.

杜魯門總統再三申述美國對聯合國之忠誠，並呼籲蘇聯眞誠合作，以維持和平。

"The door has never been closed nor will it ever be closed to the Soviet Union or any other nation which will genuinely co-operate in preserving the peace. At the same time we must not be confused about the central issue which confronts the world to-day. The time has come when the free men and women of the world must face the threat to their liberty squarely and courageously."

「蘇聯合作，以維持和平之門，永未關閉過，並且對於蘇聯及其他任何國家之參加亦絕不予以拒絕，同時，吾人不應被今日世界所面臨之爭執所惑，現下世界上自由之男女等，已至必須以公正及勇氣，面臨彼等目前所受之威脅。」

President Truman ended his speech with an appeal to senators and Congressmen to put aside all considerations of political party. He said : "The world situation is too critical and the responsibilities of this country are too vast to permit party struggles to weaken our influence for maintaining peace."

杜魯門總統於結束其演講時，籲請參議院議員，將政黨之爭，先放在一邊，渠謂：「世界情勢，過於嚴重，美國之責任，過於重大，不容有黨派之爭，以致減弱吾人維持和平之力量。」

西歐聯盟條約業經簽訂

5-Power Pact Signed

Brussels, Mar. 18. (Reuter) — France, Britain and the Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — signed their 50-year Western European Union Treaty of economic co-operation and military aid in the Palais des Academies here last night. The ceremony was a simple one and lasted 35 minutes.

路透社布魯塞爾三月十八日電：法，英，比，荷，盧五國昨晚於此間之文藝宮內，簽立西歐經濟合作及軍事互助之五十年聯盟條約，簽字時舉行一隨單儀式，歷時三十五分鐘。

兒童最喜歡的電影是什麼？

Cowboys Last

London, — 50,000 boys and girls, aged from seven to 15 years, who live in London or in other cities in Britain were recently asked questions about the types of films they like best. Some of the answers they gave surprised the cinema owners. The cowboy film came last on the list, and subjects that deal with history were first, Both the boys and girls said that they liked animal films. Only 19 per cent. of the boys said they liked seeing love scenes in films, but 66% of the girls liked them. 43% of the boys and 51% of the girls said they disliked seeing film in which people get hurt. More boys than girls liked newsreels,

（倫敦電訊）最近有五萬個男女兒童，年齡自十七歲至十五歲，居住地是倫敦及其他英國城市）參加一個測驗：你們最喜歡那一種電影？在他們的答案中，有些是使電影院主人驚異的。有關歷史的影片佔第一位，而武俠電影的影片却居末位。無論男孩女孩都說喜歡野獸片，男孩中只有十九％喜歡看影片中有愛情鏡頭，但女孩中有六十六％喜歡。男孩中有四二％，女孩中有五十一％，都說他們不喜歡看有人受傷的片子。喜歡新聞片的男孩數比女孩多。

The girls preferred women stars, but on the other hand the first feminine name to appear on the boys' lists was in the 12th place; Betty Grable takes 18th place on their lists.

Boys and girls both said that they prefer to see films made especially for children, and many films of this kind have been made in Britain for young people. "Bush Christmas" and "The Little Ballerina" are two of these.

女孩比較喜歡女明星的，但另一方面，在男孩答案表中，女明星所佔的發薪地位是第十二位。蒂蒂格蒙賓佔第十八位。男女兒童都說他們比較喜歡專爲兒童攝製的影片。英國現在已經有許多這樣的影片出品。「聖誕記聞」和「小舞星」就屬於這一類。

各線戰聞彙報

共匪迫近長春大戰即將爆發

國軍克復遼中並向遼陽推進

錦西方面國軍進迫新立屯

豫省方面洛陽現已解圍

CHINESE WAR SITUATION

Shanghai, Mar. 17. (Reuter)—A new strategic plan for the defence of Changchun was mapped out at an emergency military conference in the Manchurian capital last night as large Communist columns began closing in on the Government's last major stronghold in northern Liaoning, according to pro-Government despatches today.

路透社上海三月十七日電：據接近政府方面今日消息稱，長春昨晚召開一緊急軍事會議，擬出一防衛長春之新戰略計劃，因有大批共匪已開始迫近此遼北之最後一政府重要據點。

The conference was called by General Wei Li-hung, Nationalist over-all Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, during a brief visit from Mukden to inspect defences and the garrison troops.

該軍事會議係東北剿匪總司令衛立煌將軍由瀋來長視察守軍防務期間內所召集者。

The nature of the plan is not known but General Wei, before returning to Mukden, told reporters that he was "absolutely confident" in the future military developments.

該計劃之性質尚未獲悉，但衛總司令在返回瀋陽以前，告記者稱，彼對未來軍事發展，抱有絕對之信心。

According to the latest reports, Communist force, including Korean and Mongolian cavalry units, have reached points 20 miles south, 35 miles north-west and 40 miles east of Changchun.

據最近之消息稱，包括韓共及蒙古騎兵之共匪部隊，已抵達長春南第二十公里，西北部三十五公里及東部四十公里之數地點。

Meanwhile, the Government armies are reported to be making good progress in the reconquest of strategic centres south and south-west of Mukden.

同時，據云國軍在瀋陽南部及西南部重復戰略中心地之工作，獲得輝煌之成績。

The Nationalist units which captured Liaochung, 40 miles south-west of Mukden, yesterday, were reported this afternoon to have begun advance on Liaoyang, 40 miles south of Mukden on the Mukden-Dairen railway.

昨日攻取遼中（瀋陽西南四十公里）之國軍部隊，據云今日午後，已開始向遼陽（在瀋陽南部四十公里沿瀋陽通大連之鐵路線）方面挺進。

At the same time Government armies driving northward from the Chinchow sector along the Peiping-Mukden railway, after having been held up for over a week by Communist pockets of resistance, are pushing forward again and are unconfirmably reported to have reached the gates of the strategic city of Sinlitun, west of Mukden, near the Jehol border.

同時，由錦州方面沿平瀋線向北推進之國軍，自被共匪口袋戰術所困，堅持一週餘以後，現正重新向前推進，並未經証實之消息謂，該批國軍，已抵達新立屯之城門前，位於瀋陽西部，鄰近熱河邊界。

In north-west Honan the Communist assault on Loyang was reported today as being a "total collapse." Pro-Government despatches, contradicting the Communist radio claim that the city had already fallen, said Government reinforcements had linked up with the garrison and that the greater part of the Red besieging columns were retreating towards the south and north. On Red unit, however, was described as "resisting desperately" from entrenchments in the south-east corner of the city,

豫省西北方面，攻擊洛陽之共匪，今日據聞尸潮於總病潰，接近政府方面之公報，駁斥共匪廣播稱該城業已失陷之消息，而謂政府援軍已與城內守軍會師，共匪圍城部洛陽都除之大部份正向南北兩方退却中，但又謂有一股共匪在洛陽城之東南角，負隅頑抗中。

In Shantung Province, the elaborate defence precautions have been relaxed in the provincial capital of Tsinan following the arrival of sizeable Government reinforcements from the Tientsin-Pukow railway sector.

魯省方面，濟南自由津浦鐵路方面開到大批援軍後，市內嚴密之警戒防禦，已見鬆弛。

義國如若赤化即將失去美國援助

U. S. and Coming Italian Elections

Washington, Mar. 16. (Reuter)—Mr. Michael McDermott, a State Department spokesman, said that if the Communists won the Italian elections in April "there would be no further question of assistance from the United States."

路透社華盛頓三月十六日電：美國國務院發言人麥克機爾摩氏，曾經稱，若義大利四月選舉時共黨獲得勝利，則美國對義國不再予以援助。

Although Mr. McDermott's statement referred purely to the European recovery programme, it was learned on good authority that a Communist government in Italy could expect no help from the United States of any kind. He also made it clear that the State Department does not believe the Communists will gain control of Italy at the elections.

雖然麥氏之發言，僅係指歐洲復興計劃而言，但據消息靈通方面稱，一共黨之義大利政府，決不得到美國任何援助，麥氏並表明美國務院不相信共黨在選舉時，將獲得義大利之統治權。

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青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

ADVERBIAL PHRASES IN COMMON USE
常用之副詞成語

（續）

(33) TO AND FRO ; backwards and forwards.—（來來往往○）

He walked to and fro, trying to make up his mind what to do.

他來來往往的走，以圖決定做所爲○

(34) TO-MORROW, ON THE MBRROW.— The first means "on the day following this day". The second means "on the day following that day" :—

（第一語之意爲「此日之翌日」，第二語之意爲「彼日之翌日」○）

We will start to-morrow (the day after this day).

我等明日起行（今天以後的這天，即，明天○）

They started on the morrow (the day following that day).

他們於翌日起行（那一天以後的這天，即：……的次日○）

(35) WHAT NOT.— When this phrase is used, it stands of nouns or verbs, and denots that many more might be added, but there is no need to mention them.

（此語用於一串名詞或動詞之後，以表尚有許多可加，然無言之必要○）

Steam propels, lowers, elevates, pumps, drains, pulls, and what not (what does it not do ?)

蒸氣能推進，放下，舉起，擠出，抽出，拽及其他，（即：牠何事不能作耶？）

PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES
前置詞及前置詞的成語

A PREPOSITION SHOWS "THE RELATION IN WHICH THE PERSON OR THING DENOTED BY ITS OBJECT STANDS TO SOMETHING ELSE" THE RELATIONS DENOTED BY THE DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS MAY BE SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS :—

（前置詞乃以表明「其賓詞所指之人或物之與他物之關係」，各前置詞所表之關係可綜述之於下：）

ABOUT (on + by + out) : nearness of some kind :—

(ABOUT 一字乃由 on 加 by 再加 out 所結合而成：用以表「近」之意○）

He had a comforter about his neck . . .	nearness of place.
他有羊毛圍巾繞其頸	此乃表地方之相近.
It is about seven o'clock	nearness of time.
現在七時左右	此乃表時間之相近.
He is about to be married	nearness of state.
他將娶	此乃表情形之相近.
He went about his work in earnest . . .	occupation.
彼用心作事	此乃表職業.
I am fond of hearing about ships. . . .	concerning.
我喜聽關於船之談話	此乃表關心.

(To Be Continued 未完)

國際和平可由聯合國得到
艾森豪退休贈言
Eisenhower Hopes For Enduring Peace Through United Nations

（續）

"There is basis for hope," he declared, "that long before the United Nations is able to eliminate aggression, a system for the regulation of armaments may be developed which will reduce, in the words of the UN Charter, diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.

渠宣稱：「在聯合國力能消除侵略之前，或將發展一種管制軍事之制度，如聯合國憲章所載，以減少世界人力與經濟資源，移作軍備之用，此種希望已具有基礎○」

"Whether or not this result can be attained will depend upon the good faith of the great powers in accepting and implementing the succeeding steps of a truly effective system. For our own purposes and for the purposes of the Charter, Americans must assist in every honest effort to reduce armaments."

「能否達到此目的，全視各大國是否有誠意接受並履行一種有效制度之各項步驟，爲吾人本身及憲章之目標著想，美國人民必須努力協助減少軍備○

Commenting on the general world situation and obstacles to continued peace, Eisenhower said, in part:

論及世界之一般局勢與繼續妨碍和平之障碍時，艾森豪謂：

"The tragedy of this era is that the din of war ended only to be replaced by a clash of ideologies. Men and their nations are still not free from fear of aggression, and true cooperation among the powers —the only sure basis for peace—has yet to be proven workable across the gulf that separates the democracy and the totalitarian state . . .

「此一時代之悲劇，乃是戰爭之聲息，雖告停止，但思想之衝突代之而起，人類及其國家，仍未能免於被侵略之恐懼，和平之唯一眞正基礎，即各國間之合作，雖在劃分民主國家及極權國家之鴻溝間，仍証明其能否實行○」

"Political unrest, social turbulence and economic distress are today more marked and more widespread than at any provious time in our generation. Across the southern rim of Asia, armed strife is kindled by age-old religious differences and fanaticism. China, freed from the grasp of Japanese warlords, is torn by a civil war that subjects millions to hunger and misery and prevents the establishment of economic and social order. Our traditional friends in Western Europe are in straitened circumstances and some are threatened with strangulation by a militant, political party whose obvious purpose is to promote chaos and insurrection for the advantage of an alien ideology.

政治不安，社會之擾攘，以及經濟之艱困○今日較諸我們一代中之前任何時代？尤爲顯著與遍普，在亞洲南部之邊緣，正由古老之宗教異見及宗教狂而激起武裝鬥爭，中國自日本軍閥之掌握中，獲得解放後，由於內戰而遍於支離破碎之狀態中，致使千百萬人飽受飢餓及痛苦，並妨碍社會秩序及經濟之建立，吾人在西歐之傳統友人，在緊迫之處境中，若干國家正遭受武力政黨之脅迫，此種政黨之明顯目的，乃在使混亂及反動加甚，俾有利於外來思想之滋長○

"Were those countries to give up the good fight for our common heritage of liberty and become pawns of totalitarianism. America's security would be in dire (peril). We would find ourselves facing across the narrowing ocean and Arctic barriers a despotic colossus spread over and beyond the combined Eurasian territories of the Roman Empire, the Persia of antiquity, the Germanic kings and the Mongol khans. Our access to vitally necessary materials would be lost or threatened and self-preservation might cost us the way of life that we value above all else.

若此等國家放棄爲保持吾人之共同目由遺產而作之鬪門，終於成爲極權主義之爪牙，則美國之安全，將遭遇極大之危險，吾人將發現在狹小之海洋及北極障碍之彼方，出現一個然之專制集團，其領域較羅馬帝國，古代波斯王國，德國皇帝與蒙古可汗之全部疆土領土，同樣廣大抑且過之，吾人對重要物資之獲得將告失去或遭受威脅，爲求自求起見，可能使吾人犧牲吾人最寶貴之生活方式○

"Naturally, we would prefer to discount the likelihood of such grave developments. But we can safely do so only insofar as we combat conditions that might lead to them. To reduce their likelihood is the purpose of our present foreign policy in such critical areas as the Mediterranean. There we are supporting nations whose contiued independence helps assure free communication and commerce between other independent nations.

「當然，吾人希望此種嚴重之發展不致發生，但惟有克服導致此等發展之條件，始能使吾人作到此之希望而不致發生危險，吾人現行外交政策之目的，即誠在危急地區如地中海區等減少此等可能性，在此等地區，吾人正在支持若干國家，其以此等國家之繼續獨立保持獨立，有助於保障其他自由國家間之自由交往與商務關係也○

(To be Continued 未完)

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動物的移徙（完）
The Mystery Of Migration

IVAN T. SANDERSON

The migration of animals has been observed by man for thousands of years, and it is still one of the most fascinating questions in nature. We cannot be sure that all the incredible facts we have now gathered about this phenomenon add up to an explanation of it.

人類看見動物的移徙行動已有好幾千年了，可是它還是自然界最玄妙的事情○我們不敢確定說現在獲得的種種事實合起來可以算是一個滿意的解釋○

After modern investigation had shown that migration is a natural habit common to a great part of the animal world, and necessary for their existence, another problem arose. All over the world men have from time to time encountered vast armies of animals advancing across the face of the earth in countless millions, often without apparent cause.

最新的觀察得知移徙是動物界大部份的一種爲求生存必需的自然習慣，另有一個問題生出來了○全世界各地的人類時時遇到大批的動物橫過地面數千哩，但常常是毫無顯著的原因的○

The commonest example is probably the locust, a perennial scourge in many warm lands. One swarm in the Red Sea area covered 2000 square miles. In the north of Canada and in Norway, vast numbers of little ratlike animals known as lemmings pour down from the uplands from time to time and, after crossing the coastal plains, plunge into the sea and disappear. In South Africa herds of springbok, delicate little antelopes, pressed shoulder to shoulder and reaching in all directions as far as the eye can see, suddenly appear at the coast and likewise plunge to their destruction in the sea.

最普通的例子就是蝗虫，它是大部溫暖地帶多少年來一種天降的災禍之源○在紅海地區有一羣在幾個星期內佔到二千方里的面積○在北部加拿大和挪威，有許多鼠類的小動物，名叫「旅鼠」的，時時自高地帶傾巢而下，橫過沿海的平原之後，就跳進水中不見了○在南非洲，大羣的羚羊和極小的小羚羊自極目所及之處四面八方而來，突然出現在海岸上，同樣的跳進海中去就不見了○

These unexpected eruptions of animal life occur in almost every country. I once walked for an hour through a continuous carpet of little hopping frogs in the grass fields of West Africa. Hardly a summer passes without a swarm of insects being reported in New York. In 1943 The Bronx had two—green flies that appeared from nowhere and huge cockroaches that appeared out of drains.

這種動物生活中出人意料的突然事件幾乎在每國度中都發生過○我有一次在西非洲曾在草地中無數小青蛙鋪成的地毯上行走過一小時之久○紐約每過一次夏天幾乎很少沒有一次飛出驚發生的報告○一九四三年在朋克斯就有兩次……一次是不知由何處飛來無數的綠蒼蠅，一次是無法解釋的大牛蠅○

Such phenomenal appearances of animals should properly be described as emigrations, in contrast to seasonal migration. Migration makes possible the continuation of the species, while emigration invariably ends in mass suicide. Yet these contrary marvels have some features in common.

像這樣動物出現的現象如與季候移徙對照起來，似乎應當稱之爲移民○季候移徙大概都可能繼續生存，而移民則差不多全是以集體自殺爲結局○然而這兩種相反的奇異事件都有幾個相似之點○

Scientists who investigated lemming emigrations brought several unexpected things to light. Norwegian lemmings live in colonies on mountain uplands above the tree line, where the only vegetation is grasses and lichens. Every so often the number of lemmings in one of the colonies increases tremendously, and concurrently the little animals, which are usually very timid, become bold and fearless. They begin to produce large litters at shorter intervals.

研究旅鼠，移民現象的科學家所舉出幾件驚人其妙的事情○挪威的旅鼠居住在樹線以上的山脈高地之上，那裡唯一的植物就是草和苔蘚○在一堆帶居住的旅鼠水遠以最大的速度繁殖起來，同時這種本來很怯懦的小動物就變得勇猛而無畏起來，於是開始在較短的階段中生出較大的下一代來○

(To be Continued 未完)

煤礦露天開掘問題
Open-Cast Coal Mining Problems

By Ian Cox （楊·寇克斯著）

I have recently been looking at one of Britain's newer enterprises—opencast coal mining—and in it have found much that is of interest. Vital as the coal is to our national economy (opencast mining produced in 1947 over ten million tons) there is also a very important agricultural angle ; for unlike newer countries where land values are low, we in Britain have to restore the sites after they have been worked so that once again they will become agriculturally productive. In this restoration are the ingredients of scientific advanture because for the first time we are presented with the problem of land that has been completely turned upside down—often to a depth of forty feet or so.

在最近，我觀察了英國一種較新的企業，就是煤礦露天開掘法；看見很多有趣的事○煤斤一項雖然對於我們英國的經濟極關重要；（一九四七年露天開掘法採礦的產煤總額超過一千萬噸），然而農業方面也有一層很重要的關係○因爲英國不像地價低廉的較新國家，當採炭煤損失後，我們還需要恢復原形場地，使它再有益農上的生產力○在這種還原工作裡，就含有科學上的冒險成分○因爲我們是第一次遇到這個問題，要把地面完全翻掘，時常到四十英尺左右的深度○

WARTIME ENTERPRISE
戰爭期內的企業

Coal getting by opencast methods started in Britain in 1942 to supplement the efforts of the deep miners which were inevitably hampered by the difficult natural conditions of the pits such as narrow seams and by the grave shortage of skilled labour.

英國用露天方法採取煤斤，是從一九四二年開始的，這是補救深井礦工的努力○因爲他們努力時，常爲礦井裡的自然困難情形所障碍；像煤層狹窄，和嚴重缺乏精工等項情形○

The coalbearing rocks of Britain were laid down over two hundred million years ago and their disposition as we know it now is discontinuous and very complicated. They rarely lie horizontally and thus when the coal seams themselves come to the surface they usually appear as the outcrops of beds that dip away underground where, more than likely, they are worked in some deep mine.

英國的含煤石層，是在二億年前沖積而成的○據我們現在所知，其成份極不連貫一致，而且非常複雜○煤層很難成水平放度，所以每逢煤層本身露出地面，它們不過顯出是傾向深入地下的煤槽的露層，而開採這些煤槽，普通要在深井工作

(To Be Continued 未完)

談判奧國問題
仍陷停頓狀態
London Talks on Austria Still Deadlocked

London, — The deputies for Austria of the council of foreign ministers remained deadlocked today after continued Soviet refusal on Monday to yield on its demands against alleged German assets in Austria, de spite the expressed willingness of the British, French and U.S. deputies to discuss a compromise.

（倫敦電訊）蘇聯對於所稱德國在奧產產之要求，星期一繼續拒絕讓步，雖經英美法三國外交表示願意討論一種折衷辦法亦無效果，因此外長會議中討論奧國問題之各外次，本日仍陷於停頓之狀態○

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